

Department of Defense Chemical Biological Defense Program

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Briefing for the 2006 Scientific Conference on Chemical & Biological Defense Research November 14, 2006

including suggestions for reducing	completing and reviewing the collect this burden, to Washington Headqu uld be aware that notwithstanding ar DMB control number.	arters Services, Directorate for Info	rmation Operations and Reports	, 1215 Jefferson Davis	Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington	
1. REPORT DATE 2. REPORT TYPE N/A				3. DATES COVERED -		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER		
Department of Defense Chemical Biological Defense Program				5b. GRANT NUMBER		
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER		
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER		
				5e. TASK NUMBER		
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER		
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Department of Defense Washington, Dc				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER		
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)		
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)		
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAIL Approved for publ	LABILITY STATEMENT ic release, distributi	on unlimited				
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NO The original docum	otes nent contains color i	mages.				
14. ABSTRACT						
15. SUBJECT TERMS						
16. SECURITY CLASSIFIC	17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON			
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified	SAR	24	REST ONSIDEE FERSON	

Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and

Report Documentation Page

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188



CBDP Vision and Mission





Ensure DOD operations are unconstrained by chemical and biological effects.



MISSION

Provide chemical and biological defense capabilities in support of the National Military Strategies.



Chemical Biological Defense Program Strategic Environment



- Defense of the Homeland
- Global War on Terror
- Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Challenge of Non-Traditional CB agents
- Increased Interagency Roles

"The greatest threat before humanity today is the possibility of a secret and sudden attack with chemical, or biological, or nuclear weapons."

President George W. Bush Remarks at the National Defense University 11 February 2004

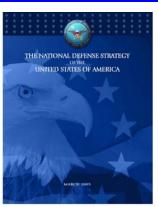


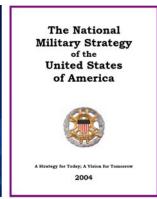
The CBDP Provides Key Capabilities Supporting Multiple National Strategies



National Security

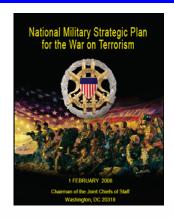




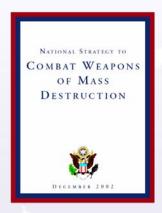


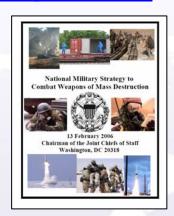
Combating Terrorism



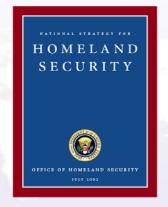


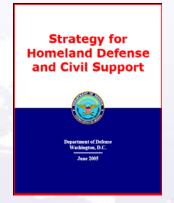
Combating WMD





Homeland Security/Defense



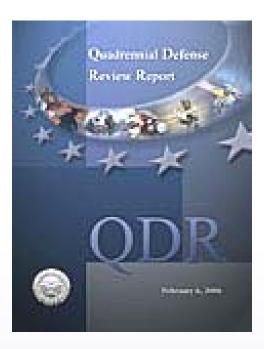




Quadrennial Defense Review:



Vision for Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)



- The future force will be organized, trained, equipped, and resourced to deal with all aspects of the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction. It will have capabilities to:
 - Detect WMD, including fissile material at stand-off ranges;
 - Locate and characterize threats;
 - Interdict WMD and related shipments whether on land, at sea, or in the air;
 - Sustain operations under WMD attack; and
 - Render safe or otherwise eliminate WMD before, during or after a conflict.
- The Department will develop new defensive capabilities in anticipation of the continued evolution of WMD threats. Such threats include genetically engineered biological pathogens, and next generation chemical agents.
 The Department will be prepared to respond to and help other agencies to mitigate the consequences of WMD attacks.



Quadrennial Defense Review:



Implementing the Combating WMD Vision

To achieve the characteristics of the future joint force the Department will:

- Designate the Defense Threat Reduction Agency to be the primary Combat Support Agency for <u>U.S. Strategic Command</u> in its role as lead combatant commander for integrating and synchronizing combating WMD efforts.
- Expand the <u>Army's 20th Support Command</u> (CBRNE) capabilities to enable it to serve as a Joint Task Force capable of rapid deployment to command and control WMD elimination and site exploitation missions by 2007.
- Expand the number of U.S. forces with advanced technical render-safe skills and increase their speed of response.
- Improve and expand U.S. forces' capabilities to locate, track, and tag shipments of WMD, missiles, and related materials, including the transportation means used to move such items.
- Reallocate funding within the CBDP to <u>invest more than \$1.5 billion</u> over the next five years to <u>develop broad-spectrum medical countermeasures</u> against advanced bio-terror threats, including genetically engineered intracellular bacterial pathogens and hemorrhagic fevers.



DOD CBDP Background



Established by Congress

- Fiscal Year 1994 National Defense Authorization Act, Public Law 103-160, Sect. 1703 (50 USC 1522)
- Consolidates all DOD CB defense efforts into defense-wide funding accounts overseen by a single office within the Office of the Secretary of Defense
 - Provides visibility for many, relatively low-cost items
 - Eliminates redundancy

Integrates

- All research, development, acquisition funds
- Medical and non-medical funds

...but

- Operations & Maintenance funds (retained in Service POMs)
- DARPA programs and funding appear in DARPA POM

Closely coordinate with DARPA CB Defense Efforts

Eliminate redundancy and duplication, and support technology transition

Program Re-organized on April 22, 2003

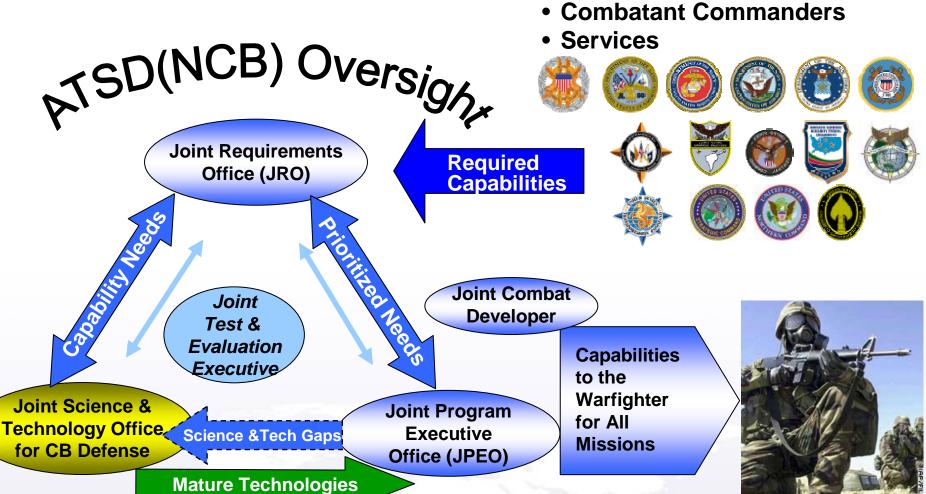
- Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, & Logistics (USD(AT&L)) established as single Milestone Decision Authority (MDA)
- Established the Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense (JPEO-CBD) (MDA responsibility delegated for most programs)
- Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) established as Joint Science & Technology Office for CBD
- JRO-CBRND established as focal point within Joint Staff
- Scope expanded to formally include radiological and nuclear defense

ATSD(NCB) Provides Oversight of the Program



CBDP Process





Process based on managing total program risk



Joint CBRN Defense Functional Concept – Operational Attributes



- SHAPE Provides the ability to characterize the CBRN hazard to the force commander develop a
 clear understanding of the current and predicted CBRN situation; collect, query, and assimilate info from
 sensors, intelligence, medical, etc., in near real time to inform personnel, provide actual and potential
 impacts of CBRN hazards; envision critical SENSE, SHIELD and SUSTAIN end states (preparation for
 operations); visualize the sequence of events that moves the force from its current state to those end
 states.
- SHIELD –The capability to shield the force from harm caused by CBRN hazards by preventing or reducing individual and collective exposures, applying prophylaxis to prevent or mitigate negative physiological effects, and protecting critical equipment

• SUSTAIN – The ability to conduct decontamination and medical actions that enable the quick restoration of combat power, maintain/recover essential functions that are free from the effects of CBRN hazards, and facilitate the return to pre-incident operational capability as soon as possible.

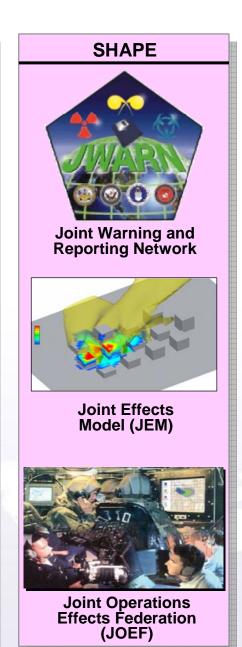
• **SENSE** – The capability to continually provide the information about the CBRN situation at a time and place by **detecting, identifying, and quantifying** CBRN hazards in air, water, on land, on personnel, equipment or facilities. This capability includes detecting, identifying, and quantifying those CBRN hazards in all physical states (solid, liquid, gas).



Selected CBD Systems







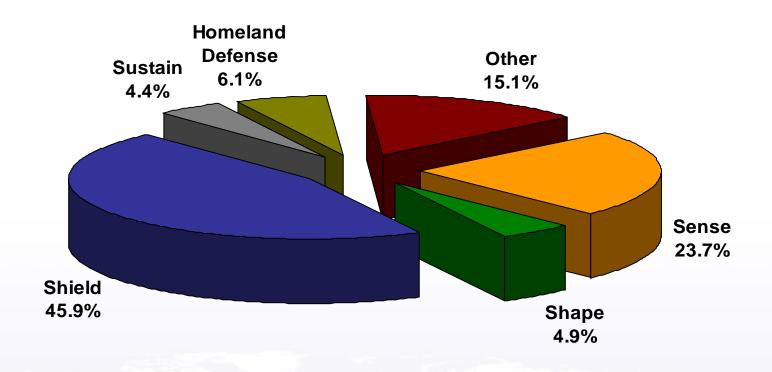






FY07 President's Budget (PB)* Capability Areas







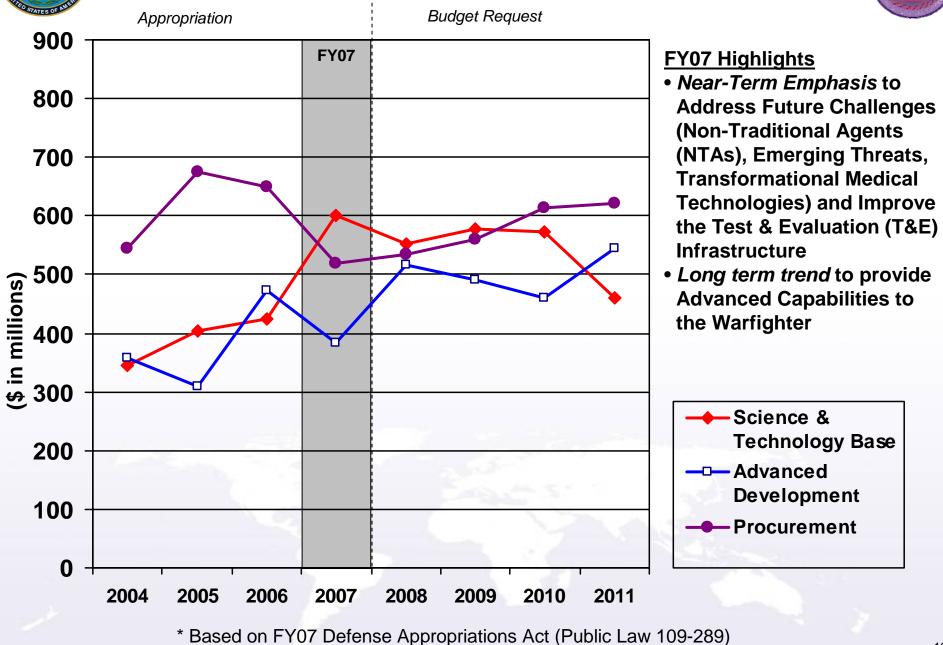
Total Funding FY07: \$1.504B

^{*} Based on FY07 National Defense Appropriations Act (Public Law 109-289)

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FY07 President's Budget *

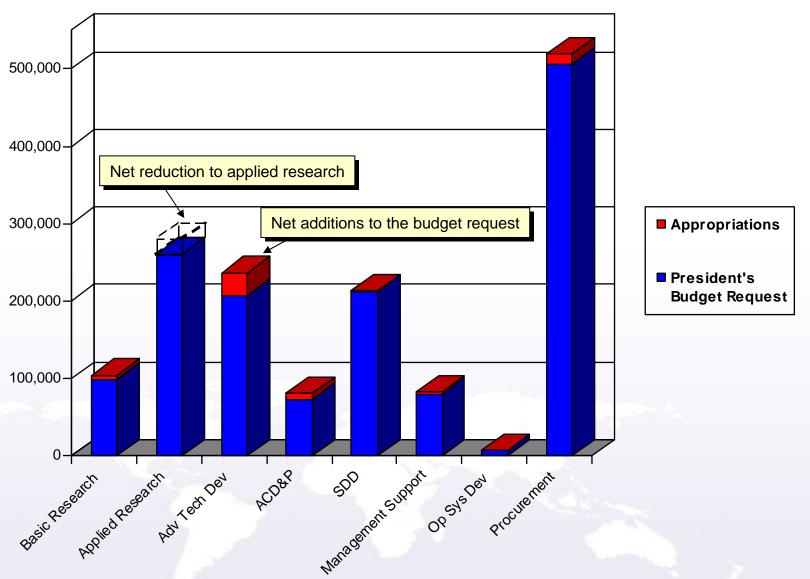






FY07 Chemical Biological Defense Program Summary







New Technologies for New Threats



- Traditional technologies may not defeat advanced threats.
 - Currently licensed vaccines for biodefense are not substantially more effective than those developed by Edward Jenner in the 18th century.
- Research and Development efforts must evolve with the threat.
 - Develop hardware/platforms for both military and civilian use.
 - Variants are distinguishable by platform, and software modifications:
 Common technologies different platforms.
 - Establishment of Standards are crucial but the traditional physical model may not provide the best solution.
 - For detection, approach needs to be sliding scale that optimizes sensitivity, probability of detection, false positive rate, and response time, known as ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristic) Curves.
- Leverage private sector to transform WMD protection and defeat capabilities to leapfrog WMD threat generations.



CBDP Science & Technology (S&T) Initiatives



Identify and Exploit Revolutionary Technologies

- Transformational Medical Technologies Initiative (TMTI)
- Transformational Countermeasures Technology Initiative (TCTI)
- Nanotechnology Initiative

Recapitalization of S&T Infrastructure

- Test & Evaluation Facilities
- NTA Test Chamber
- U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) Recapitalization

Initiatives will enhance CBD S&T capabilities.



Medical Countermeasures Against Advanced Bio Threats



Today's Threats

Anthrax

Smallpox

Botulinum

Plague

Tularemia

Ebola/Filo

Hemorrhagic Fever

Encephalitis

SARS

Influenza

Ricin/SEB, others



Bioengineered

Modes of Action

Receptor Binding

Signal Transduction

Decoys

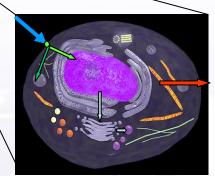
Immune Avoidance

Translation/Transcription

Immune Deregulation

Replication

Virulence Expression



Parallel Systems Approach

Solutions

Target Agent Commonalities

- Block Key Receptors
- Inhibition by Small Molecules
- Modulate Immunity
- Change Gene Expression
- Block Protein Actions
- Modulate Physiologic Impacts



One **PIECE** at a time

→Process Analysis -

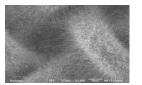
Broad Spectrum



Transformational Countermeasures Technology Initiative (TCTI)



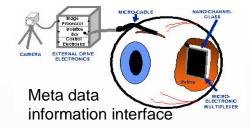
Basic Science Advances



Nano-catalytic self-decon material



Bio-engineered materials





Nano-scale protective coatings and fabrics

Integrated Cross-Cutting Technologies

- •Multi-threat defense
- Integral design concept
- •Interactive digital multi-faceted data architecture



Nanotechnology, Biotechnology, Information Technology (IT), and Cognitive Sciences (NBIC)

Broad Spectrum Application



Future Combat System

- Hierarchical systems of systemsNon-intrusive
- •Non-intrusive minimal logistics



Consequence Management

Develops revolutionary technologies that provide the warfighter with a fully integrated protective ensemble.



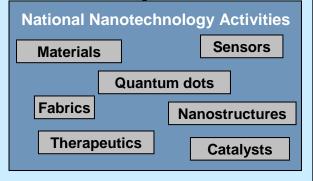
Nanotechnology Initiative



Joint Science & Technology Office (JSTO) nanotechnology initiative is a two-phased effort.

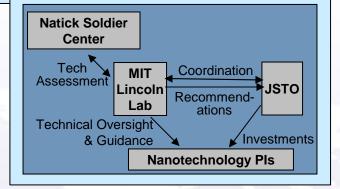
Phase I

- Objective: Conduct a survey of nanotechnologies with application to CBD needs.
- Team from MIT-LL and Natick Soldier Center will conduct the survey.
- Recommendations will be provided to JSTO on applicable nanotechnologies.



Phase II

- Objective: Develop a solid S&T base of nanotechnology applied to all aspects of CBD needs.
- Multidisciplinary team will advise nanotechnology program Principal Investigators (PIs).
- Nanotechnology developments will continue to be monitored.



Protection

Decontamination

Technologies for applied research in core program

Medical Countermeasures

Detection

Leverages significant interagency investments for potential CBD applications.



Leveraging Interagency Activities are Key to Achieving National Strategies



CBDP Coordinates With:













U.S. Coast Guard



Counterproliferation Program Review Committee (CPRC)





Department of Homeland Security (DHS), S&T Directorate

Various Levels of Coordination/Cooperation Exist With:



U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)



Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)



Office of Science & Technology Policy



Department of Justice



National Security Council
National Security
Council (NSC)



Recapitalization of S&T Infrastructure



- Initiative underway to recapitalize and revitalize the deteriorating CBD S&T infrastructure, which is required to:
 - Counter expanding threats from novel and emerging threats.
 - Exploit advances in technology.
 - Speed the transition of technologies into systems acquisition programs.

Edgewood Chemical Biological Center's Advanced Chemistry Lab



Lab Exterior



Filtration System



Lab Interior

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International Partnerships are Leveraged to Support of Phases of CB Defense







CBDP: The Way Ahead



- Need to build on current strengths...
 - Integrated portfolio of capabilities supporting critical operational missions.
 - Multi-disciplinary approaches.
 - Well developed doctrine and concepts for the military in operational environments.
- ...while recognizing a changing environment...
 - Laboratory and other infrastructure need overhaul.
 - Operational environment must consider homeland.
 - > DOD now a key player, but no longer the biggest investment.
 - Emerging and non-traditional threats may be critical.
 - Congress will continue to play an active role.
 - Industry is increasingly important, though DOD-unique assets need to be identified and maintained.



CBDP: The Way Ahead



- ...and Planning for the Future.
 - Need to balance investment between:
 - **≻**Current risks (operational and procurement needs); and
 - > Future risks (S&T and infrastructure).
 - Coordination with other agencies (DHHS, DHS, and others) for an effective national effort.
 - >DOD may play key role in transitioning technologies from laboratory concepts to field-ready systems, especially medical systems.
 - Broad-spectrum, dual-benefit approaches will need to be evaluated in all areas.



Questions